The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,703. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	Rs. 52	0
	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	„ 28	0
	„ 38	0
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	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

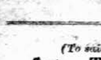
Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
First insertion, each line	„ 0	6
Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrence; each	„ 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Medow Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail the first Week in February.)



THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, Geo. J. Harley, R. N. R., Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodations. As there are now only two cabins disengaged, intending Passengers should make speedy application to Captain Harley on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship "T. E. Lemon," Captain Rainey, will have immediate dispatch. For Freight Apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Calling at Calicut, also at other Ports on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offers.

To Sail 15th Instant positively.

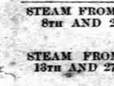
THE first Class Ship "PRINCESS SOMAWATTY," Parker, Commander. For Freight and Passage apply to LECKIE & Co., Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 26th January 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship TILLY, Captain Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, at 4 P.M. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on 10th February, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Mohumra, if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient enducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain Blackmore, will be despatched on 13th February, at noon, with mails, passengers and cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Comptu, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

TUESDAY next, the 2nd February, the JONSTON CASTLE will leave Bombay at 3 P. M.

FRIDAY next, the 5th February, the MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 29th January 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. Moylan, Commander, will start for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 8 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed. Commander, will sail for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 3 o'clock P. M., positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routes, occupying from 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to issue passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a liberal table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7s. per head; *second-class* £8 5s. per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Anonyma*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Myrtle*, arrived from Clyde, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Myrtle* and Owners.

Bombay, 28th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees wanted for 4,630 Bars of Iron per Ship *Confidence*, from London, shipped by Leopold Brasewitz, consigned to order, are hereby requested to send forward and take delivery immediately, otherwise it will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE,
Agents for the Ship *Confidence*.

No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of 35 Cases Merchandise, marked AWJ, shipped by Messrs. C. J. Jackson and Co., of Liverpool, on board the *Trenton*, are hereby informed that the Goods in question are now lying at the Custom House Bunder, at their risk, and that they will be delivered on payment of landing charges.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED.—The Consignees of the following packages per *Wallace Castle*, Captain Ormsby, from London, are requested to apply for delivery orders without delay. The goods will be delivered on payment of freight and charges.

R M C	9902	1 Case.
J T	18	1 „
F D	18	1 „
J M F	1/12	12 „
S C & Co.	...	7 „
S F	1/8	8 „
T H	9/12	4 „

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain C. Ormsby.

Bombay, 22nd January 1864.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have removed to No. 3, Medow Street.

PASSMORE and Co.

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business to Messrs. Ivy and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED.—A FEW HEAD GUARDS, Salary from Rs. 70 to 100 per mensum, batta and free quarters. None need apply unless those that are thoroughly qualified and can produce testimonials for sobriety and steadiness. By order,

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 29th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

NOTICE.—SIX PIECES OF A NEW STEAM CRANE, shipped from London to Bombay per *Hahnemann* for the use of this Company, are missing, and it is supposed that they have been delivered in error to Consignees of other machinery by the same vessel. The undersigned will feel obliged by any information respecting them. THOMAS BLACK,

Bombay, 28th January 1864. P. and O. S. N. Company.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.

By order of the Directors.
ALEX. R. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

MR. BLACK'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Ticket Price Rs. 15 each for the Series of four Entertainments, to take place on

TUESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY.
FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.
TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.
FRIDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

May be had on application at St. Andrew's Library, Thacker, Vining & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK, held under Section IX. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Present.—George Foggo, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq George Inverarity, Esq.; Limjee Manockjee, Esq.; Ron'ble Michael H. Scott; Major Haggard; Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.; F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.; Gavin Steel, Esq.; Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.; and Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, and carried unanimously, that "Tha George Foggo, Esq., do take the Chair."

The Secretary having read the Notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers, calling the meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter, under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the Capital of the Bank be increased by the Issue of Five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new Shares of Rupees One thousand each.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, they have determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new shares in the following manner:

That the new shares be offered to the Proprietors at par, and that each Proprietor be entitled to take up one new share for every old share he holds at the close of business on the 31st December 1863, and that the Transfer Books be closed from that date, until the 14th January 1864 inclusive.

That any Proprietors failing to pay for the new shares on or before the 14th January 1864, shall be charged interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 14th January 1864 until the 14th February 1864, and that all new shares not so paid up on 14th February 1864, shall be considered forfeited and disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

That the holders of the new shares shall be entitled to dividends from the 1st January 1864. It was then proposed by F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., seconded by Major Haggard, and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting."

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.—"That a Copy of these Proceedings be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be also advertized."

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., and second by Limjee Manockjee, Esq.—"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."

The meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTIN.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the training of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a relation of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to Rt. Rev. J. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

MR. J. NEUBERG, 23, Byculla, has the pleasure to announce the receipt ex *Coleroon* and *Gilbert Thompson*, of a beautiful selection of Fancy Leather Goods, such as Portfolios, Albums for Carte de Visites, Scrap Books, Travelling Cases, Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Pocket Books, Frames for Photographs, &c. &c.

Every article of the handsomest workmanship for Slippers and Cushions.

Patterns for Embroidery.

Bronze Goods, of Artistic character and highly-finished, such as Statuettes, Groups of Animals, Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

A few Pianos, by celebrated German makers.

On hand, Violin Strings and Bows.

Oil Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels, of the best workmanship.

A fresh supply of German Toys, expected per *Edwin Fay*.

The above are all very moderately priced, to effect quick sale.

Terms—*Cash*.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment.

TO SMOKERS.—Trichinopoly Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the very best quality, at Rs. 8, 10, and 12 respectively, per thousand.

CARARA MARBLE.

Circular Slabs, white and grey, of the finest Carara Marble, for Drawing Room Tables 3½ feet and 3 feet in diameter. Also Slabs for Pier Tables 4 feet by 2 feet and 5 feet by 2½ feet.

Mr. J. Neuberg, 23, Byculla, has received by last Overland Mail, a small but choice selection of Telescopes. Perspectives, Binocular Field and Sea Glasses, Opera Glasses tastefully mounted in Ivory, Horn, and Lacquered Metal, with Leather Cases, Spectacles, variously mounted, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Convex and Concave Glasses, Plain, Smoked, and coloured Riding Spectacles, mounted in Gold, Silver, and Steel, Double Eye Glasses, Hunting Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Pocket Stereoscopes, Spare Convex and Concave Glasses for Spectacles.

J. Neuberg, 23, Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to Albert Vinay, on the Premises.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to

MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—(*From the 1st January to 31st May* 1864.) "EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.

(*From the 1st February to 31st May* 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, (Limited.) Apply on the premises to BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

25th October, 1863.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

EVENINGS AT HOME!

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION SERIES.

TUESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY 1864.
FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1864.
TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1864.
THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY 1864.

MR. J. R. BLACK has the honour to intimate that having received a request backed up by a full subscription list which would be more gratifying because quite unexpected by him, that he would remain over yet another mail and continue his

EVENINGS AT HOME,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

he has consented to do so, and on the abovenamed Evenings will give the following Entertainments:

ON TUESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY 1864.

SMILES AND TEARS,

introducing English, Irish, Scottish, French, Italian, and German Songs.

ON FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1864.

A GRAND PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT,

introducing Naval, Military, Patriotic Songs, by appropriate remarks.

This Entertainment was given in Calcutta under the especial patronage of Brigadier General St. George D. Showers and the Garrison of Fort William, and attended by the Lieut. Governor of Bengal, and all the elite of Bengal then in Calcutta.

ON TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1864.

AN EVENING WITH TOM MOORE,
AND OTHER IRISH MELODISTS.

introducing a number of Irish Songs and Melodies, by a memoir of Tom Moore himself.

ON THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY 1864.

GEMS,

being a selection of "Gems" from all the Entertainments he has given in Bombay.

Tickets of Admission.
Subscription to the four

Boxes	15 Rupees
Stalls	9 „

Single Admission.

Boxes	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Tickets obtainable at the Offices of the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*, and of Messrs. HERBERT & Co.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TUESDAY 2nd FEBRUARY.

SMILES AND TEARS,

PART I.

Highland Pibroch—Pibroch o' Donuil Dhuibh	
Irish Melody—Song of the battle eve	T. Moore.
Irish Ballad—The bowld Sojir boy	S. Lover.
French Republican Hymn—La Marseillaise	De Lisle.
Scotch Ballad—Wow'd and Married and a'	Rodwell.
German Lied—Land meiner seligsten Gefuhle	Sir H. Bishop.
English Humorous Ballad—Skying the Copper	Keiser.
	T. Hood.

PART II.

English Song—Long parted have we been	H. Russell.
English Descriptive Song—The Ship on Fire	Do.
Irish Ballad—St. Patrick was a Gentleman	Wriss.
Irish Song—Avic Macree	
Scoth Song—Tak yer auld Cloak about Ye	
Italian Aria—Non piu Andri (from Figaro)	Mozart.
English Merry Finale—The Merry little fat grey man	Blewitt.

Pianoforte—Mr. I. C. PHILLIPS.

Doors open at half-past 8 commence at 9 precisely.

FOR SALE.

In One Vol., 194 *pp. large* 8*vo.*

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

Only a Limited Number Printed.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

LADIES, Gentlemen, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Hospital, and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. Lewis.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

Now ready.

"THE LATE FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY," in a series of twenty-six views from Collodion Negatives, 10 by 8. Price, mounted, to subscribers, in neatly bound Portfolios 14 by 11, 70 Rupees; to ditto, unmounted, 55 Rupees. A Lithographed Map of the Fortifications will accompany each set. Specimen Portfolios may be seen or had on application to Mr. HINTON, Parell Road, Byculla.

Mr. Hinton's other series of views, already favourably known to the Public, may likewise be had on application.—Specimen Portfolio containing the following series viz.: The Ruins of Becjapore, Mahableshwar, Poona, Sattara, Caves of Elephanta and Karlee, Matheran, and Bombay—the largest collection—with a few groups of native costume and character.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portugnese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testament, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gill, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Hindu ditto, 2 Rupees.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeypoor, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by Dorabjee Hormusjee, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

Contents.—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d. per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 per cent.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED PACKAGES LYING IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Date.	Packages.	Mark or Address.	Consignee's Names.	Vessels Names.	From Whence.	Remarks
1863						
Mar.						
10	1 Box	{ S. Carter, Esq., H. M. 10th N. I. J. Rajcote, Bombay	As Addressed	S. Colgrain	London	
May						
26	2 Bottles	Goa Spirits	{ Belonging to Passengers	Unknown	Goa	
6	2 Bundles	Snuff	Do.	{ Cotia Soojut Purseed	Cutch	
8	1 Package	Tobacco	Order	Bagla Macky	Abbas	
8	2 Boxes	"Pit Pit" Glass Toys	Unclaimed	Detained at Muscat	Bunder	
8	1 Package	Glass Ware	Do.	Do.	Do.	
8	4	Goolabdances	Do.	Do.	Do.	
8	1 Slab	Copper (Stolen Property)	Order	Unknown	Unknown	
8	1 Bag	(No mark) Sursee Seed	Do.	Do.	Do.	
8	1 Bundle	Spun Yarn	Do.	Do.	Do.	
8	39 Kegs	A. J. H. B. Horse Shoes	Do.	Forganhall	Liverpool	
8	16 Kegs	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
9	1 Parcel	Indigo weighing 1¼ lbs.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
20	3 Cases	C V S	Order	H. C. Kidstone	Aden	
20	2 Pieces	Mats	Do.	Steamer Malta	China	
20	2 Packages	Goraeco	Casum Hajee Ebram	Fazul Currim	Calcutta	
June						
3	1 Package	(No mark) Stick Lack	Order	Ellen Master	Siam	
13	1 Bale	Cotton (no mark)	{ Munsookbhoy Bhuggoobhoy	{ Cotia Sogeer Purseed	Jodia	
17	1 Box	(No mark)	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
18	7	Watch Chasms (Broken)	{ Messrs. Roselet & Co.	Do.	Do.	
23	1 Box	(No mark)	Order	Norna	China	
23	9 Nine	(Bowls (Ditto)	Do.	Do.	Do.	
23	2 Bundles	Matting (no mark)	Do.	S. S. Columbia	Hongkong	
23	1 Parcel	Messrs. G. King & Co. Bombay	As Addressed	Fleur de Lis	Liverpool	
23	2 Bottles	(No mark) Country Spirits	Unknown	Unknown	Goa	
29	8 Cases	F P 100/1007	Order	Americana	Liverpool	
July						
2	1 Box	A C	Do.	Ellen Master	Siam	
3	3	Chairs (no mark or Address)	Unknown	Unknown	Suez	
7	1 Box	(No mark) Brass Hinges	Order	Str. Telegraph	Surat	
10	2 Bags	(No mark)	Do.	Str. Coringa	Gulf	
18	1 Case	W B	Do.	Str. Jeddo	Suez	
21	1 Do.	W B 101/110 (Samples)	Do.	Do.	Do.	
21	1 Package	T. Crawford, Esquire, Army Scripture Reader	As Addressed	Belisle	London	
21	{ 3 Chests 1 Case 1 Box	W. V. King Esquire, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Mhow, care of Messrs. Forbes & Co. Bombay	Do.	Do.	Do.	
22	4	Bamboo Stools (no mark)	Order	John Bright	China	
22	3 Boxes	(No mark or Address)	Do.	Ottawa	Do.	
22	1 Parcel	L & Co C P H.	Do.	Cyclop	London	
22	1 Package	P D C.	Do.	John Bright	China	
28	3 Packages	H. Brook, Secretary Chambers of Commerce, Bombay	As addressed	Pocahontas	Boston	
28	18 Bags	H J S Sugar	{ Hajee Mahomud Sedick	Ship Ally	Calcutta	
28	1 Case	John Innes, Bombay	As addressed	Steamer Malta	Suez	
Aug.						
1	12 Bags	G M R T R Rice (Damaged)	Order	Atirtemon	Calcutta	
2	1 Do.	G M B R S Sugar	Do.	Rukhmbhy Rajpall	Ditto	
8	2 Bottles	Brandy	Order	Unknown	Bunder	
10	1 Bundle	C H N P C (Samples)	Ditto	{ Str. United Service	China	
11	1 Bag	C A S & Co. Sugar	{ Commo Yakoob Sons & Co.	Shahajahan	Calcutta	
11	1 Do.	H E H Ditto	Hajee Esmal Habib	Ditto	Ditto	
11	4 Do.	Ditto Ditto	{ Commo Yakoob Sons & Co.	Ditto	Ditto	
11	4 Do.	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
11	1 Case	J C B & Co.	Oosman Voydina	Ditto	Scottish	
11	1 Case	M C & Co. Wine (Shroken)	Order	Cyclops	London	
26	2 Bottles	Brandy	Ditto	Salsette	Liverpool	
31	1 Case	Dosabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	As addressed	Ship Morayshire	London	
31	1 Keg	I. N. Bombay (Samples)	Order	Unknown	Unknown	
Sept.						
10	1 Case	J A Window Glass	Premabhy Hamabhoy	Defiance	London	
15	1 Bag	Rape seed (no mark)	Order	B. Surze	{ Put back from Sea	
15	4 Cases	T J Cigars	Thomas Jones	S. S. Indore	Hongkong	
17	6 Do.	M & Co.	Order	Berkley	London	
17	1 Case	S S C.	Ditto	Str. Jeddo	Suez	
19	1 Parcel	(No mark) Goraeco	Ditto	Unknown	Unknown	
19	1 Package	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
19	1 Pot	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Bushire Merchant	Mauritius	
19	1 Case	A P Wine	Ditto	Zodiac	Bordeaux	
21	2 Cases	Capt. Groome R. A. Bombay	As Addressed	Simla	Suez	
Oct.						
6	2 Casks	A W	Order	City of Brussels	Glasgow	
7	1 Case	B F	Ditto	Steamer Simla	Suez	
7	1 Package	(No mark) Tobacco	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	
7	11 Do.	(Ditto) Gun Locks	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	
7	1	Mat (Ditto)	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	
7	17 Baskets	(Ditto) empty	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	
7	1 Package	(Ditto) Tobacco	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	
7	1	China Work Box	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	
7	1 Bag	Chintz	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	
17	1	Hogshead M S Brandy	Order	Tangle	Liverpool	
17	1	Ditto G C Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	
19	2 Cases	D S 1/6	D. J. Stewart	Baron Ranfrew	Do.	
19	1 Do.	7 Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	
19	3 Casks	2/5 D S 1/6	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	
19	1 Cask	S Do.	D. J. Stewart	Ditto	Do.	
19	13 Bundles	A 4 to M D S 1/6	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	
19	3 Do.	M S P	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	
19	1 Case	{ Mr. Partridge, Red Boot Mark Bombay	As Addressed	Str. Benares	Suez	
19	24 Cases	B M G (Unknown)	Order	Naval Brigade	London	
22	32 Bars	Iron (No mark)	Ditto	Consett	Unknown	
22	5 Bundles	Iron (Ditto)	Ditto	Do.	Do.	
22	2 Do.	Iron Hoops (Ditto)	Ditto	Unknown	Do.	
27	68 Plates	Iron (Ditto.)	Ditto	Do.	Do.	
27	27 Bars	Iron (Ditto.)	Ditto	Do.	Do.	
27	20 Do.	(Ditto.)	Manuckjee Dobash	Havelock	Liverpool	
30	1 Cask	F S & Co. B (broken)	Order	City of Brussels	Glasgow	
30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—By mutual consent Mr. LEWIS DAVID LOWE has ceased to be a partner in our Firm from this date, 1st January 1864.
AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSAN & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Mariette*, from Liverpool, R. Brown, Master, are requested to send Boats alongside the ship without any delay for taking delivery of their goods, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain BROWN will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the ship's deck.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 1st February 1864.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, (Limited).—NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Directors' Report of the progress of the Company.
LECKIE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st February 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF FIREWOOD.—An Auction Sale of Firewood will take place at the following Government Depots in the Callian and Bassein Talookas:—
Talooka Callian.
At Budlapoor Railway Station on 1st February 1864.
Talooka Bassein.
At Camon Bunder on 4th February 1864.
At Bunder Paey on 6th do.
At Bunder Paeygaum on 8th do.
At Bunder Bhatana on 10th do.
Conditions of sale are notified in the Government Gazette.
E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.
Tanna Collector's Office, Kone, 30th January 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF FIREWOOD.—An Auction Sale of Firewood will take place at the following Government Depots in the Bhiwendy and Kolwan Talookas.
Talooka Bhiwandy.
At Wassind Railway Station on 15th February 1864.
Talooka Kolwan.
At Shapoor Railway Station on 17th February 1864.
At Kurdee do. 20th do.
At Kussora do. 25th do.
Conditions of sale are notified in the Government Gazette.
E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.
Tanna Collector's Office, Kone, 30th January 1864.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO to sign my name per procuration.
ALBERT VINAY.
1st February 1864.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per ship *HENRY MILLER*, arrived from Hongkong, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
E. & H. SAPOORJEE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd February 1864. Charterers.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the original allottees of shares in the Bank will be held at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Promoters, and of taking such action thereupon as may then be considered expedient.
Bombay, 1st February 1864.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Home News, Jan. 4	Rs.	0 8
Overland Mail, Jan. 4		0 8
Thacker's Overland News, Dec. 26 and Jan. 4		1 0
Army and Navy Gazette, Jan. 2		0 10
Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 19 and 26 and Jan. 4		1 14
United Service Gazette, Jan. 2		0 10
Medical Times, Jan. 2		0 10
Punch, Dec. 26 and Jan. 2		0 12
Leamington Spa Courier, Dec. 19 and 26		1 4
British Standard, Dec. 18 and 25		0 10
Illustrated London News, Jan. 2		0 10
Weekly Dispatch, Jan. 3		0 10
The Queen and Lady's News, Jan. 2		0 10
Bell's Life, Dec. 19 and 26, and Jan. 2		1 1
The Tablet, Jan. 2		0 10
Dublin Freeman's Journal, Jan. 2		0 8
Weekly Times, Jan. 3		0 6
Reynold's Newspaper, Jan. 3		0 6

21 Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED).—At an ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held at the Registered Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st of February 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., the following resolution was proposed by H. Forman, Esquire, Seconded by Linjee Manockjee, Esquire, and carried unanimously:—
"That a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, be paid for the three months ending the 31st December 1863."
Notice is hereby given that Dividend warrants will be issued on and after the 6th instant, which will be payable at the Bank of India on presentation.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 25TH JANUARY 1864 TO THE 31ST JAN. 1864.

		Standard Barometer corrected.	Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No. 1)	Rain in Inches.
		10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	
Jan.	25	30.032	29.969	60.7	78.0	51.5	64.0 +	10 None
"	26	30.036	29.992	61.5	77.8	51.5	64.4 +	1 "
"	27	30.016	29.956	62.0	78.4	55.0	67.2 +	2 "
"	28	30.003	29.882	64.0	78.6	59.0	67.5 +	6 "
"	29	30.001	29.890	65.6	78.0	63.0	67.5 ×	10 "
"	30	29.996	29.879	64.6	79.0	57.0	68.6 +	20 "
"	31			Sun.	day.			

Jan. 25.—Mist around horizon.
" 26.—Cloudless with copious dew at night.
" 27.—Cirri scattered about hor.; dew fell at night.
" 28.—Ditto ditto ditto.
" 29.—Ditto ditto ditto.
" 30.—Ditto ditto ditto.

CALENDAR.—FEBRUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Sunday	7th	11h.	1m. P.M.
First Qr., Sunday	14th	6h.	36m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday	22nd	9h.	52m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	2	Purification of Virgin Mary.	6 35	5 52	5	4	5 46
Wed.	3	Blaisius, Bp. and M.	6 35	5 53	6	28	7 10
Thur.	4	Twilight ends 7.13.	6 35	5 53	7	51	8 28
Fri.	5	St. Agatha.	6 34	5 54	9	0	9 28
Sat.	6	Venus rises at 3.58.	6 34	5 55	9	54	10 20
Sun.	7	Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday.	6 34	5 55	10	44	11 7
Mon.	8	Shrove Monday.	6 33	5 55	11	30	11 52

30th January 1864.
Sh. Im. 14.8s.

NOTICE.
LADY MANSFIELD will not receive visitors at Malabar Point, this afternoon.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 22	KURRACHEE	Jan. 22
AGRA	Jan. 19	LAHORE	Jan. 20
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 13	LONDON	Jan. 4
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Jan. 27
BANGALORE	Jan. 23	MALTA	Jan. 16
CALCUTTA	Jan. 23	MERUTH	Jan. 19
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 27
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Jan. 16	PENANG	Jan. 21
DELHI	Jan. 23	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 5	SUEZ	Jan. 16
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

Now that the local Legislative Council is about to resume its sittings, we may not do amiss to enquire how far successful its career has been since its institution, and what are the causes which appear to prevent it from doing its work more satisfactorily.

If the Bombay Council be compared with that of Madras, there can be no doubt that the former is the more prolific; but this advantage seems more than questionable when we take into consideration the ricketty character of the offspring. A few measures of trivial importance, such as the bill for painting numbers on the Hack Buggies, have been allowed to become law, probably because they were too faulty to justify interference, or because there was no question of policy or principle involved; but in almost every case in which our Legislators have dared to soar to the higher regions of law-making the result has been a refusal on the part of the higher power to sanction the bill, generally accompanied by a galling rebuff in the reasons stated by the Supreme Government for withholding its consent. The circumstances connected with the quashing of the Census Bill are not yet known to the public; but it is impossible to conceive what greater affront could be offered to the Governor and the Legislative Council of Bombay than the contemptuous rejection of a measure which Sir Bartle Frere, apparently under the belief that this little one at least could not perish, had already taken the trouble to commend in person to the special support of the community. Nor is it likely that our Governor will mend matters by acting in defiance of the prohibition of the Secretary of State, and having the Census taken with the help of what is assumed to be the voluntary co-operation of the inhabitants of Bombay.

One Bill of some importance however, after receiving the very reluctant assent of the Home Government, is now (as the Cotton Frands Act, No. XIII. of 1863) part of the law of this Presidency. Our Government, apparently quite taken aback by its unusual success in getting one of its measures sanctioned, was for a long time at its wits' end to discover how the Act was to be put in force. We believe that a clumsy machinery has been organized, and that a number of inspectors have been appointed with instructions not to work the Act vigorously, but to make it as little obstructive and mischievous as possible consistently with its being put in operation at all. To keep up this machinery the cotton trade of Bombay is saddled with a vexatious impost; for, though the tax is small, Mr. Gladstone's experiment of the penny tax at home has shown how irritating these small imposts are to trade; and this tax is to be paid and all the inconveniences and irritation attendant on a carrying out of the measure are to be borne, not because much good is expected to accrue to the cotton trade, for even the Government seem to have abandoned the hope of this, if we may judge from the one of their reported instructions to the Inspectors, but in order to save the Legislative Council from stultification on account of their proceeding to legislate before calculating the effect of their work in the very improbable but unfortunately possible event of their slipshod act passing the ordeal of the Supreme Government. The appointments as Inspectors under the Act seems to have created nothing but dismay among the recipients of them, and we can well fancy a conscientious practical public servant being unable to see his way to a satisfactory performance of his duties. It does not do to tell such men that they are to do as little as possible—they feel that they are bound to work, and honestly shrink from identifying themselves with the false position in which the Government has placed itself, of having manufactured a bill which it cannot put in force and dare not if it could.

We have taken the Cotton Frauds Act as a sample of the attempts at legislation on the part of our local Council, and we regret to say that the spirit it evinces is not only shown in this solitary instance, but appears to characterize the legislative policy of our present Government. Our Rulers affect a right to interfere in matters which are not the province of Government at all—they assume the functions of moral disciplinarians and consider it their duty to coerce the people into an adoption of their little standard of ethics, and to lay down rules for moral Government wholly at variance with the principles of the British Government of India. Paternal Despotism may be all very well in an out of the way protected state up country, or at all events it may escape notice there, but here, where the laws made affect the rights and interests of a large and educated community, European and Native, such civilian ideas of Government will not do, and we tell the Government plainly that Bombay will not have it. If Sir Bartle Frere cannot take an English statesman's view of questions, or chooses to allow his own more enlightened ideas to be overruled by the representations of the clique with which he has so closely surrounded himself, he must lay his account with those repeated humiliating but deserved snubs from his superiors which his acts provoke; and he will alienate most surely the confidence and respect of the independent portion of the community, though the sycophantish little coterie around him may whisper in his ear a man flattering tale and a servile shred of the press may never tire of offering its nauseous adulation. It may not be known to Sir Bartle Frere, for at Government House nothing but honied words and mutual compliments appear to be the fashion, but we make bold to tell him that far and wide throughout the presidency there is a spirit of dissatisfaction abroad at the way public business is managed at present. We have plenty of promise but no fruit, plenty of assurance but no realization, plenty of brave words but no corresponding deeds. And this cloud which when it just appeared on the horizon of our new Governor's popularity was no bigger than a man's hand is gradually growing and obscuring the sky. We know that our Governor has the ability to rule well, and we trust he has got the energy to make his administration strong. Let him put himself more in contact with the healthy breezes of independent public opinion, and show the community that there are other means of access to the governing power than by the back stairs, up which many of them cannot, and the best of them will not go; and let him remember that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, and be more slow to take action in matters involving the rights and interests of the public on the representations of one or two, it may be, not wholly disinterested advisers, and more open to the voice of public opinion before he makes up his mind.

The House of Scindia: a Sketch by JOHN HOPE, *late Superintending Surgeon of Scindia's Contingent, and Surgeon to the Court of Gwalior.* London, Longmans, 1863.

We have seldom come across a more offensive book than this, or one that sins oftener against the laws of good taste and propriety. Native princes have rarely been very happy in their choice of advocates, and we must say the court of Gwalior in this instance has been no exception to the rule. The work before us bears traces, in every page, of its native inspiration. These traces are *gobemouche* stories, reckless assertion, and laboured but feeble irony. When to these characteristics Mr. Hope adds his own flippancy and utter disregard of good taste, the result is a work that we are sorry to see an Englishman put his name to as the author. It is a noble sight to see a man come forward in defence of another who is injured, especially if the oppressor is in a high position; but if the advocate of injured innocence makes the chief point of his defence of his client consist in reckless imputations of vile motives and a sort of hysterical indignation, the admiration we feel soon changes into something more akin to contempt.

Mr. Hope seems to have lived so long among, and in such intimate terms with natives, that he looks at everything from their point of view. He has all a native's dislike of the executive authorities in India and admiration for the India office at home. This is quite natural on the part of the natives, for doubtless it is far easier to bamboozle a Secretary of State for India than a Governor General; and instances are not wanting whereby a judicious application to the former substantial favours, such as large sums of money have been accorded, which the latter, who knew the rights of the matter too well, refused to grant. This feeling is quite natural, we say, on the part of the natives, but Englishmen in India generally rely far more on a Governor General who is acquainted with the country, and who sees things on the spot, than on a Secretary of State who, for the most part, knows little or nothing of India, and is liable to be led astray at every step by his ignorance of local customs and details.

There is another point on which Mr. Hope is—Hibernis ipsis Hibernior—more native than the natives themselves.

We were always under the impression that, whatever else might be our shortcomings, matters had immensely improved the administration of justice; and we fondly hoped that even the natives themselves would acknowledge this. Indeed we could quote the testimony of many to this effect, but unfortunately Mr. Hope thinks differently. "Is there," he asks, "a single official "in India who would venture to assert that "the administration of justice as conducted in "that country is the same as it is represented "to be in England, by one of our most eminent "Judges, Sir William Erle, the highest of "all human interests?" He then goes on to quote from Colonel Sleeman an account of all the chicanery and oppression practised among subordinate native police officials; after which he gives a highly coloured statement from the *Friend of India* of a case where a Judge up-country is supposed to have committed gross injustice. This is the dark side of the picture. We now turn to the bright side, and learn what India might have been had it not been for the unjust English. The picture is really quite Arcadian:—"In Scindia's country there are no courts of "law, and justice, if it costs anything at all, "is, what it ought to be, cheap and at every "man's door. Let us suppose that Buxoo has a "grievance against Ramdass. He does not go "to a solicitor to get him to file a bill and to "lodge a retainer for the services of a Malins or "a Cairns of the native bar. He proceeds to "the Potail, or head man of his village, "with his complaint, who directs a *punchayet* "to assemble, by whom investigation is made "and redress given on the spot.....In that "court there is *no evidence of inferiority of race "exhibited by suitors walking bare foot*, while the "high-salaried Judge has his own boots resting "perhaps on the very table of the justice-hall "itself; no Harleybury law to mystify Buxoo; "no calling of foul names from the judgment "seat; no highnesses or excellencies, and worse "than all, no black Bumbles to descant on their "exertions, and to flatter the great functionaries." In the lines we have italicised, Mr. Hope shows considerable skill in appealing to the prejudices of the people at home for whom this book is written; out here in India, the fallacy needs no refutation. We would ask the author of the "House of Scindia" if he really believes all the twaddle he has written, and if he makes all these insinuations in good faith. Is he really under the impression that justice is better administered in native than in Anglo-Indian Courts, that in the former it is entirely free from, and in the latter inextricably mixed up with, corruption, oppression, and intrigue? Is he in earnest in pretending to believe that it is the custom for Mofussil Judges systematically to abuse grossly those who come before him? If he does believe all this, we can only say that it is evident he has never been in a court in India held under English rules and in an English station. No one is more alive than ourselves to the defects of our system of administration of justice in this country; but at the same time we appreciate the spirit that has influenced our endeavours. We know how immeasurably superior the system we have established is, with all its faults, to anything of the kind that was ever known in India before; and we cannot but acknowledge that the Civil Service, from whom the Mofussil Judges have been taken, have ever been actuated by the best motives in their dealings with the natives. Slanders like those that Mr. Hope gives currency to will have little or no effect in India; but at home, where people know really nothing of India, and are ever ready to give credence to tales of oppression, they may do considerable mischief in confirming an impression, already too prevalent, that we in India systematically ill-treat the natives. It is easy to take an exceptional case where injustice may have been committed, to give a highly-coloured account of it, and then lead the English people to imagine that such is the invariable course of Anglo-Indian justice; but the man who does so shows that either he is ignorant of the manner in which justice is administered in English Courts in India, or that, knowing it, he wilfully misrepresents it. We leave Mr. Hope to choose whichever horn of the dilemma suits his case.

We have spoken of the reckless imputation of vile motives as one of the chief faults of this book. The author constantly raises the worn-out cry of annexation, and informs us that Governors-General are fond of annexing territory, because they thereby get increase of patronage and often a step of rank. We quote from the 2nd page of the book before us a specimen of Mr. Hope's animus and elegant style:—"In "the days of annexation it was the fashion to "decry native Governments; and Secretaries in "Calcutta delighted to descant on the great "iniquities of the Native Rulers, and to shower "the most extravagant praise on the British "administration, which they designated in "their stereotyped phraseology 'a mild and "paternal sway.' That was sheer diplomatic cant. The real aim and only aim of "these officials was to enlarge our dominions, "to increase patronage, and to add more regiments to our already enormous sepoy-army, "and the self-imposed task of these men and "their masters the Governors-General was to "effect their unrighteous plans with as little "damage to their reputation as possible." Again, in page 106, we learn that annexation "was in "almost every instance since 1830 the gratification of ambition on the part of the Governor "General and an Earl's Coronet or the one higher "than that in dignity was the sure reward of the "brilliant annexationist on his return to England." With reference to these passages, we would merely remind Mr. Hope, that though he by his residence in this country, and intercourse with natives, may have lost many English characteristics, it does not follow therefrom that English noblemen and gentlemen, on coming to this country, necessarily cast away all principles of common truth and honesty. The following "amusing anecdote" of Lord William Bentinck bears evident marks of native manufacture, and is totally opposed to what we know, from other and more trustworthy sources of his character:—"It happened that Major Sutherland was selected to fill the office vacated by Mr. Cavendish. "He was at that period the most distinguished "officer of 'Silladar' or Irregular Horse in India, as he was, later in life, the foremost man "of his day in the diplomatic corps; but at that "time he had had no experience as a Resident. "He therefore waited on the Governor-General "in Calcutta to learn what the policy was to be "at Gwalior; was it to be intervention or non-"intervention? Lord Bentinck, whose disposition, like that of Lord Palmerston, loved a joke, "quickly replied, 'Look here, Major,' and his "Lordship threw back his head, opened wide his "mouth, and placed his thumb and finger together like a boy about to swallow a sugar-"plum. Then turning to the astonished Major, "he said, 'If the Gwalior State will fall down "your throat, you are not to shut your mouth as "Mr. Cavendish did, but swallow it; that is my "policy.'"

We have already quoted some instances of the uncommon point of view from which Mr. Hope regards affairs in India, but we cannot refrain from quoting another which satisfactorily demonstrates that he occasionally inverts either facts or language. He tells us gravely that "in "Gwalior, as in all other native powers, the system of Government is oligarchical. In the "territories of Her Majesty it is a mild despotism." Are we to gather from this that despotism does not exist in native states? If so, we must have a new history of India written, and we must remodel all our ideas regarding the present position of affairs in this country. We suppose then that Her Majesty has the right to take a crucial test to put a man to death by her fiat alone, without a trial, and that no native prince has such arbitrary authority. The phrases "oligarchical system of Government" and "mild despotism" are so evidently placed in contra-distinction to one another, that we are forced unavoidably to conclude that Mr. Hope, if he understands the meaning of the English language, wishes us to believe that despotism does not exist in native states. We certainly should like to learn our author's definition of the phrases in question, which unless he takes a most distorted view of facts, must differ strangely from that ordinarily received.

We have quoted enough to shew the animus and tone that pervades this work, but we have no intention of following the author into his detailed account of the wrongs of the "House "of Scindia." If he thinks his patrons have been treated unfairly, and wishes to espouse their cause, let him draw up a statement of the wrongs in question, confining himself to such facts as he can prove, and abstaining from insinuation and imputation of base motives. The Court of Gwalior may have suffered some hard treatment at the hands of the British Government, but they will never obtain redress by means of a work like that we have been noticing. Mr. Hope, by his violence, misrepresentation, and execrable taste, can only bring odium on the cause he would serve, and perpetuate the injustice (if injustice there be) that he would remedy. The violence of an advocate is not seldom proportioned to the weakness of the case he has to defend.

An important General Order will be found below containing the details of the new organisation of the Bengal Army.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD has appointed a Military Commission of Enquiry, under the presidency of Major Martin, of the 4th King's Own, to report upon the conduct of the Commandant of Poorundhur towards the young Parsees whom he lately expelled from his cantonment for insulting his wife and himself.

A MERCANTILE firm in this city received by the mail on Saturday the following letter from Alexandria:—

ALEXANDRIA, 14TH JANUARY.

"Telegrams from Bombay dated the 28th ult. have been received here, and some of them forwarded to England; but, as the cable has given way between Bengazi and Alexandria, it is expected that the line will not be open again for six weeks or two months.

"The last telegram received here from London is dated 11th January, 7 P.M. and reports sales of cotton 6000 bales. The price of fair Egyptian is the only quotation given, 28¼d. Funds, 91. A plot against the Emperor Napoleon had been discovered, and cotton had fallen ½d. a lb. in Liverpool, the tendency being downwards."

This letter disposes at once of the "series "of important telegrams" dated "Alexandria, "15th January" which appeared in yesterday's *Times of India*, and alarmed all Bombay with rumours of the American war coming to a close, the British fleet entering the Baltic, the Italians massing troops on the Mincio, the Servians rising in insurrection, and Heaven knows what besides. Telegrams from Alexandria are not in general very trustworthy, being for the most part continental *canards* which are already stale in Europe but can be vamped up for the Eastern market. In this instance, it is obvious that, as the Malta and Alexandria cable was broken on the 14th ultimo, when the latest news from England was up to the evening of the 11th, telegrams dated Alexandria, 15th January, which pretend to give one or two days' later intelligence, are not worth the paper they are written on. The effect of the unexpected "news" on the Bombay market was, however, extraordinary, cotton for delivery in April and May falling 100 rupees a candy; but this decline has since been in great part recovered.

It is our painful duty, says the *Oudh Gazette* of the 27th ultimo, to record a fatal accident that happened to an officer of the 18th Bengal Cavalry while out shooting on Monday afternoon, about 14 miles from Cantonments.

"After enjoying their sport throughout the morning, the sportsmen had rested for tiffin; and were just rising to begin shooting again, when one of them—Major Gough—called for 'some one stronger with fingers than his own,' to come and draw back the safety guard of his rifle trigger. He was, at the time, seated on the ground, with the butt of the rifle resting on his thigh; the muzzle in the air, and pointed across a jheel. One of the others went to help him; and, a few moments later, Mr. Cochrane, who was just then lighting a cheroot, moved to give his aid;—passing, as he did so, before the rifle. *At that very instant* the hammer, that had apparently been resting on the bolt of the guard only, fell on the cap, and Mr. Cochrane was shot through the heart. His death was instantaneous. The regiment to which he belonged, and a large circle of his friends in the army, have lost through this deplorable accident, an officer of proved ability, and a friend who will be regretted and missed in every circumstance of life. Mr. Cochrane was Senior Lieutenant of Her Majesty's 34th Foot; and had been for two years and half Adjutant of the 18th Bengal Cavalry. He wore the Crimean, the Turkish, and the Indian Medals, and had been decorated with the Order of the Medjidie.

"His funeral took place last evening. The accident is one more of those apparently impossible occurrences in the use of fire-arms, even in the hands of the most cautious; and one it is next to impossible to explain or account for. We trust the friends of the deceased, and the officers in question will accept our heartfelt sympathy on this painful dispensation of Providence, a sympathy, we are assured is shared in by all to whom the facts of this lamentable event have become known."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

(Chamber of Commerce Telegram.)

LONDON, 11th *January.*

Cotton, after May despressed rain firm (*sic*).
Cotton, Fair Dhollera at Liverpool 23¼d.
November and December 23d.
Linseed (best Bombay) 61s. to 62s., firm.
Shirting (7lb., 40 inch, 14 by 13) 18s. to 18s. 6d.
Twist 40s. Mule 35d.
Madapollams, 3lb., 32 inch, 13 by 11, 7s. 9d.
Market quiet.
Prospects of Peace daily diminishing.

(Private Telegram.)

LIVERPOOL, 12TH (?) JANUARY.

Cotton firmer.
Dhollera 23½d.
December shipment 22½d.
Manchester quiet.
Linseed 62s. firm.

ALLAHABAD, 28TH JANUARY.

The Lieutenant Governor has gone to Calcutta.

Sir Hugh Rose has also been summoned there by the Governor General.

Lieutenant Cochrane, of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, accidentally shot dead by Major Gough of the same Corps.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 31ST JANUARY.

Steamer *Nemisos* sailed for Suez.
Steamer *China* sailed for Bombay.
Steamer *Beaucs* anchored from Bombay.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, 3RD JANUARY 1864,

NEW YEAR'S DAY broke upon Paris very heavy and dull. A cold drizzling rain began to fall in the morning and at noon changed into small flakes of snow. All the streets were sable deep with mud. Before the night was over the moon had risen. It had become intensely cold, the splashy roads had dried up and a cutting wind was driving clouds of dust in all directions. The weather furnished much matter for conversation and jests about M. Mathew de la Drome's weather predictions. This gentleman pretends that he has the gift of seeing wind in advance. For the going out of the old year and the coming in of the new one he foretold most violent storms. All the superstitious old people of Europe with friends or venturers at sea have been praying for a month past that M. de la Drome's tempests might be turned aside. There has been a hard struggle between meteorological science and the shrines of saints illuminated by wax-tapers. The saints and illuminations have carried the day. Admiral Fitzroy probably ascribes this victory of faith to other agencies. He says that no weather can be prophesied more than two days before its arrival. M. de la Drome prophesies a whole year at a time. Perhaps his publisher requires this.

Each New Year's day the Emperor has a grand reception. The members of his family, all the high dignitaries of the state, officers of army and navy, garde nationale, and the diplomatic corps, assemble to wish him long life, happiness and peace. The papal nuncio, as chief of the ambassadorial body, addresses to His Majesty the united sentiments of his brethren. To this complimentary speech the Emperor makes reply. When Her Majesty of England addresses her Lords and faithful Commons, a general exposition of the state of Europe is given. The Queen's speech is flashed to every capital and perused as a page of contemporaneous history. The words of Napoleon III. differ from this quiet summary of things as they are. The Emperor's utterances go deeper into the future and in general give one some insight into what is going to be next. They create alarm too, as much because people are nervous as because His Majesty of France is likely to make a sudden and fall upon some neighbouring power. There is as much unfounded apprehension as well founded apprehension. However it rests certain that all other capitals turn their eyes with distrust towards Paris. An old Latin writer, if we mistake not, remarked that the Franks considered themselves most unhappy directly they could find no one to pillage; and a Greek prophet declared that it was good to have a Frank for a friend but not for a neighbour. A good deal of this old Frank character has clung to the Gaul. He has been lately distracted from European war by more distant fields of action in Mexico and Cochin China. He still remains in the former country, roaming up and down seeking whom he may devour and finding absolutely nothing. Prince Maximilian has not yet set out to don the purple, though Austrian journals say he is packing up. It is true that Prince Napoleon Bonaparte joins an Algerian regiment under orders for Vera Cruz, and perhaps this scion may be intended to found that new empire which is to vex the good Republic along side of it. The affairs of the Suez Canal have become most serious, the whole matter threatening to fall through and bury M. de Lesseps. The lawyers have been called in which is a bad sign. The Turkish agent, Nubar Pasha, accuses the company of having taken lands to which it has no claim. Three of the most eminent lawyers in France are of Nubar's opinion. Ferdinand Lesseps says the opinion may be right, but that Nubar laid a wrong case before his legal advisers. Lesseps is accused of having expended nearly all the company's money in experiments and dabbling. Several influential journals have been accused of receiving money from Nubar to write the affair down, and the French ambassador at Constantinople has been interchanging diplomatic notes with the Sublime Porte. The Turkish Foreign Minister promises a clear exposition of the whole matter. This exposition he will send when ready to all European courts. The truth may turn up some day, but it is sure that half the French worked as England would have worked, regardless of slight difficulties thrown in the way, the canal would have been cut by this. Nothing will *make it pay* when cut.

The Danish question threatens war in a most unpleasant manner. People place their ears to the ground listening for the sound of the first gun. The old Sea King has mustered his men and will try and hold his own against all the weight of the Germanic Confederation. If war breaks out the Danes will make a hard and long fight of it. The Confederation is many, and Denmark is one and will derive from this circumstance the same advantages as the great Frederic during the seven years' war. Frederic fought, with exposed frontiers, Russia, France, Austria and Saxony, and came out of the fray the winner. His kingdom was spread out like a lady's garter—so said Voltaire. Denmark will fight like a man with his back to a wall. There is only one path open to the Confederation, and the Danes may make a Thermopylæ of it. Their coasts are secure from insult even if British war ships are not despatched northward. The Danes stand at bay behind the Eider, and should Germany pass over to the other side, there is no knowing what enemy may lie hidden over the stream—both petulant Gaul and steady Briton may consider such passage a second passage of the Pruth.

The present tangled question may receive extra light from a short historical sketch of the Danish kingdom. The kingdom is divided into two distinct parts—Jutland and the islands, Schleswig provinces not within the German Confederation and the German duchies of Holstein and Lauenbourg. Half of Schleswig, which is quite Danish, is inhabited by a population Scandinavian by its origin, but now Germanised and sympathising with Germany; the Germans in their turn sympathise with these populations, and those which are half German half Danish; they long for certain Baltic ports, the possession of which is necessary to the creation of a German fleet; the Confederation hankers after plated vessels and wants to go to sea.

Since 1834 the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have kept Confederation statesmen in much anxiety. The German party at that date cried out for the union of the two duchies and the abrogation of certain laws passed with the view of binding them indissolubly to the Danish crown. In 1839 the Diet began to move. To compensate for certain territories handed over to Belgium, the Confederation thought of incorporating the Duchies. In 1848 there was an insurrection. This insurrection led to war, and Prussia was charged to carry out the wishes of the Diet. On one side was Denmark, on the other a revolted Schleswig-Holstein with Prussian troops in the foreground. The two parties fought for about three years, or rather fought and made peace, and fought again; at last the treaty of Olmutz was signed, and done by steam. A few workmen are required to look after the machinery. Surveyors are charged with the purchase of the flour and without entering into competition with private bakers they enable the Government to obtain bread at the most reasonable prices." Thanks to the kindness of the President, M. Girard was allowed to visit the army of Virginia. He obtained a special recommendation to the adjutant general, and set off to the neighbourhood of Orange Court House. A group of tents of modest appearance was pitched on the southern slope of one of those numerous hills so common in Virginia, one of these tents was that of General Lee. "An aide-de-camp announced "me to the general who gave me the most cordial "reception. He was in an undress uniform of "grey cloth manufactured by the Confederation. "His stature, his look and his conversation imposed "both respect and admiration. I could well understand the ascendant exercised by this general "overall around, the devotion of his soldiers and the "confidence reposed in him by both people and government." M. Girard visited the 2nd and 3rd Corps D'Armee; the 2nd corps commanded by Ewell; the 3rd by Hill, the youngest of Lee's lieutenants and the successor of the famed "Stonewall Jack-"son. I am thus able to state from my own observation the condition in which the soldiers of these two corps d'armee. Their uniform was not "perhaps all that one might have wished but it "was serviceable. The provisions were abundant and the sanitary state of the army in "spite of excessive summer heats excellent. "The old tents recognised as hurtful to the "soldiers' health had been suppressed; entire "divisions were furnished with "tentes d'abris" "taken from the enemy. The field artillery had "for the most part been provided by the Federals, "on nearly every piece and caisson might be seen "the letters U.S. Files of carts and ambulance "waggons likewise exhibited the same initials "betraying their Yankee origin. Nor were "these the only trophies captured, from the Federals who last year were the real army purveyors of the Southern forces. Ask Banks, "Fremont, Pope, Sheil, McDowell, and Siegel, "the amount of booty which Jackson wrested "from them in Virginia. So much plunder fell "into their hands that the soldiers of Jackson "christened Banks their Quarter Master General." "Returned from my excursion dinner was "served, and General Lee observed, that if luxury "was absent there was at least abundance, and "that as long as scarcity could be kept from the "land the enemy would never conquer it."

M. Girard was sure General Lee spoke truly. The troops were in good condition, confident and anxious for another turn with their adversaries. The General had just terminated his report of his last campaign. The battle of Gettysburg had been an unforeseen event. Lee had premeditated no battle; his object was to avoid all conflict during the summer and merely to out-manœuvre the enemy. However the battle once commenced on 1st July, he continued up to the evening of the 3rd. On the 4th began that skilful retreat which the Federals never interrupted. Great obstacles had to be overcome occasioned by unusual rains and the sudden rise of the Potomac. After this half disaster, Lee fell back on his present position which is not known to the Federals. The country is so undulating, so cut by ravines that "reconnoisances" are of no use.

M. Girard makes many remarks on the difference of the troops which however must not be compared to those of European armies. All the Confederates are citizens born upon the soil which belongs to them; each man possesses some fortune, has had a liberal education, but more than of the drawing room than the bivouac. Each soldier knows what he is fighting for, and there are no mercenaries. The conscription laws apply to all classes. In many states those called upon to serve could not be found. They had long ago joined the army not waiting for the recruiting officer. At Richmond, when the law went forth, calling up men from 35 to 45 years of age, there was no disturbance such as occurred at New York at the same period. The state of Virginia alone has already furnished 160,000 men, and each state has furnished contingents according to its capacity. In such manner M. Girard sketches the Confederate soldier, giving him at the some time great courage and dash in battle. Unlike the Yankee, who loves to fight behind entrenchments, the Southerner rushes forward with his bayonet and storms works without firing a shot. Up to the 1st January 1863, 250 engagements had been registered. The two-thirds had been won by the South; on the Confederate side were—

Killed	20,893
Wounded	59,615
Prisoners	22,169
Total	102,677

On the Federal side were:—	
Killed	43,874
Wounded	97,029
Prisoners	68,213
Total	209,116

It is supposed that 120,000 Confederates and 250,000 Federals have perished from disease and wounds. What must President Lincoln formerly splitter of wood now joiner of the union think when looking upon these terrible columns of figures which signify so much human suffering? He lost a son himself about a year ago of fever, and all his subjects condoled with him.

The "Credit Foncier" is a sort of bank which advances money to farmers on security of the crops. Every three months those who hold shares have the chance of winning £4000 in a lottery. The last lottery was won by a kitchen maid rejoicing in the curious and appropriate name of Fortune Paradis.

A gentleman strolling through Nantes picked up a leaf of lead with a paper wrapped inside. It turned out to be a letter thus conceived:—

NANTES, 29th Dec.
11 in the Evening.

My sufferings are at last terminated. I quit life of my own accord and without regret. It has always been painful to me.

I am 37 years old, and since the age of 12 I have been tortured by remorse.

You can discover something if you like

534 Adam Abbee *vs.* Ebrahim Pettajee.
698 Cumroodeen bin Fuzloodeen Nowrangay *vs.* Mahomed Ebrahimbein Fuzlodeen Nowrangay and others.
706 Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengalee *vs.* Jetha Chatoorbhoy.
687 Nanabhoy Jamsetjee *vs.* Shaik Ahmed Bapoosnow lay and others.

Case for final disposal at first hearing.

646 Henry Rogers and others *vs.* Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdhoojee.

HIGH COURT.—ORDINARY CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE SIR M. R. SAUSSE, C.J., AND SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, P.J.)

28th, 29th, and 30th January 1864.

Cumroo Yakub vs. Wunsoo Ukaida and others.

This was a suit filed in the late Supreme Court for an account of transactions in the Bombay and Calcutta Salt trade. The defendants, late firm of Hajee Khamisa Abdulah, during the years 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858, had sold large quantities of Salsette and Tanna salt to the plaintiff, for export to Calcutta; receiving at various times, sums of money on account, but their accounts were never adjusted. A dispute arising between the two firms with regard to certain payments alleged by the plaintiff to have been made by his firm in excess of what he ought to have paid, this suit was instituted; and it now came on for hearing.

Mr. Anstey and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Keir and Ramsden, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Bayley and Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, for two of the defendants. Of the two others, one was undefended, and against the other a decree had been obtained to take the bill *pro confesso*.

The pleadings were opened and read, and also a body of evidence which had been taken under a Commission from this Court at Calcutta. The questions arising appeared to turn principally upon the custom of the Bombay Export trade in salt. It was alleged in the bill and denied by the answer of the two appearing defendants that the custom was this:—the vendor alone undertook the duty of shipping, and paying, or securing payment of all Customs' Charges here upon the salt he had sold for export. An approximate, but not exact, estimate having been made at the Bombay Custom House of the weight of each shipment, and notification of the fact being made by the vendor to the buyer as well as of the amount of export duty supposed to be thereon payable, the vendor's draught for that amount was presented to the buyer for acceptance by himself, and two sureties, to the satisfaction of the salt duties' Commissioner, at four months date payable by the purchaser. Thereupon an export pass, or permit, was given by the Commissioner to the vendor, and the shipment completed. On the arrival of the ship at Calcutta, she was immediately boarded by the Calcutta Customs' officer, and then for the first time a thoroughly accurate weighment took place. If the result showed a deficiency of salt, the Bombay vendor had to refund, or allow in account to the buyer, a proportional amount of both price and export duty. If it showed an overplus then the vendor was entitled to have the price of that overplus made good by the buyer, who also had to satisfy the Calcutta Custom House the amount of duty payable thereon. No allowance however was in any case to be made for deficiencies occasioned by sea damage, or arising on the voyage.

It was alleged by the bill and denied by the answer, that all the contracts between the two firms in respect of which this suit was filed, had been reduced to writing, and that their terms were in strict conformity with the custom as above set forth; that, on various occasions, similar contracts had been made between those firms, which had been adjusted precisely in the ways specified. The defendants receiving for every overplus, and paying for every deficiency when ascertained of the accurate weighment at Calcutta; except, as to deficiencies, where such had been caused by sea damage, &c.

The plaintiff, examined by Mr. Dunbar, gave his evidence very fully to the above effect; speaking moreover to a nine or ten years' personal experience of the trade. Cross-examined by Mr. Bayley, he said that "many people in the trade, and myself among the rest" followed the same practice of making allowances for every such ascertained case of deficiency or excess as the case might be;—always excepting deficiencies arising during the voyage, through damage. Re-examined by Mr. Anstey, he said that as far as he believed he was fairly on a par with dealer had ever departed from that practice, but that he knew many to have followed it.

Pestonjee Shapoorjee was called to show that a similar question to the present arose two or three years ago, between the firm of Naurajh Nasserwanji and the present defendants, when the former brought an action here against them, for the amount of a deficiency, ascertained at Calcutta, and recovered upwards of Rupees 4000. Mr. Bayley objected to this evidence, but the Chief Justice at once overruled the objection, and Mr. Justice Arnould observed, that the action in question had been tried before the Chief Justice and himself. There was a quantity of other evidence to the same custom or usage of the salt trade.

During the examination of one witness the Chief Justice remarked that the defendants did not appear to dispute that part of the custom which related to the giving of an acceptance at four months with two sureties, for the estimated amount of export duty. Mr. Anstey said that it was one of the issues raised by the defendants. Mr. Bayley denied this; and the Chief Justice observed that at all events Mr. Bayley had not cross-examined as to it.

Mr. Bayley.—We never denied that part of the custom, my Lord:

Mr. Anstey.—Then they will have to explain how they came to swear in their answer that no such custom existed.

Mr. Bayley.—Our answer says (paragraph 2) "I admit it to be true that it was formerly the practice that the vendor should draw bills on the vendee at four months' sight in favour of the "Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium at Bombay."

Mr. Anstey interposed and said that the counsel was mistaking the answer. The words were just the contrary: they were, "I deny it to be the fact that it was the practice" &c. &c.

Mr. Bayley said that he had read from his own brief, and the draught of the answer agreed with that.

Mr. Anstey. produced the office copy of the answer, from which he again read the words as he had quoted them. He also produced the brief, in which the words were otherwise on Mr. Bayley's brief, it was strange that when he (Mr. Anstey) opened the case and drew the Court's attention to that second paragraph of the answers and the "traverse" of the custom which it contained, No dissent was then offered on the other side.

The Court has to rely upon counsel's statements.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—I can confirm your statement there.

Mr. Anstey.—I have a note of that part of your opening speech. It is this:—

"Mr. Anstey read from paragraph 2 of answer:—and said that it denied the custom of drawing bills to four months, &c."

The Chief Justice.—I have now before me the answers (that which I had ordered to be sent for. It is as Mr. Anstey has read it.

Mr. Bayley.—Then those words were probably omitted in the copying of my brief.

Mr. Anstey.—Probably will explain it; not only words are omitted but words are put in. Instead of "I deny" that it was the practice the words read were "I admit that it was formerly the practice." These cannot have been mere errors.

The Chief Justice.—I have known as strange errors as that; and that was why I sent for the record itself.

Mr. Anstey.—Surely this ought to be enquired into. If the copying clerk is in fault he should be punished; if not, the proper person should be censured.

The cause proceeded without further incident until the morning of the 30th, when, on its being again called on it was intimated to the Court by the plaintiff's counsel, that he had just been told that during the night, all the parties had, unknown to their respective solicitors, come to a written agreement to refer it to arbitration. The defendants to admit that the unrepresented defendant was not a partner of theirs, as they had hitherto sworn; and the plaintiffs to agree to proceed further with the suit. Mr. Anstey in stating these particulars, said that he had no other than oral instructions, and had not seen the agreement, nor had the solicitors seen it. Indeed it was not as yet translated. He asked the Court to adjourn the further hearing until Monday morning (1st February), when they would be in a position to determine the best mode of carrying into effect that agreement. There was not a single witness left in Court. They had all been withdrawn on both sides.

The Chief Justice.—I remember a very similar case to the present. If Mr. Bayley has nothing to say, I shall order the hearing to be adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Bayley said that he knew of nothing at all than what had been just related to the Court. He believed that Mr. Anstey's statement was correct.

The further hearing stood adjourned accordingly.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Monday, 1st February 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER R. WESTROPP, Esq.)

In re Richard Grant Boden.

Mr. Anstey.—For the Insolvent.

Mr. Scoble.—On behalf of the opposing creditor.

Mr. Scoble said that he appeared on behalf of a creditor to oppose the insolvent on the general ground of reckless extravagance, both in the insolvent's mode of living, and in his mercantile transactions likewise. From the schedule, Mr. Scoble said he did observe, the insolvent, it appeared, about two and a half years ago, when he had no means whatever entered into mercantile speculations upon the interest he had in his fathers' estate which would come into the insolvent's possession after the decease of his mother who was still living. In the year 1861, the insolvent mortgaged his interest in his father's estate for 17,000 rupees to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee, for which loan the insolvent paid 7,000 rupees as a premium, and 100 rupees as brokerage, and as that security was not deemed sufficient it was covered by a policy on the insolvent's life for 20,000 rupees from the "Albert Life Insurance Company," which transaction was not mentioned in the insolvent's schedule. On the 23rd March 1863, the insolvent obtained another loan of 25,000 rupees from Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Bengalee, for which loan 7,000 rupees was paid by the insolvent as a premium, and as collateral security the insolvent assigned over to Dadabhoy Nowrojee, another policy from the same office for 10,000 rupees, which transaction was likewise omitted to be mentioned by the insolvent in his Schedule The third transaction of the insolvent was on the 12th of July 1863, when the insolvent obtained another loan of 14,000 rupees for which he paid in premium and interest 6,000 rupees, and secured repayment by collateral security of a third policy from the same Company for 20,000 rupees, of which also no mention was made in the Schedule. Those, he said, appeared to be the *post obits* which the insolvent had pawned funds to carry on his mercantile speculation; but in addition to the three policies from the "Albert Life Insurance Company," insolvent had two others from the "Colonial Life Insurance Company" one for 5,000 and the other for 1,000 rupees, which were likewise not referred to in the Schedule: so that the five policies for 65,000 rupees which were still in existence were totally kept out of sight and not referred to in any manner by the insolvent in his Schedule. In November 1861, the insolvent commenced business, and as it appeared, his capital was *nil*; and in December 1863,—only two years after the insolvent had commenced business, his liabilities amounted to 1,15,421 rupees, only one creditor appeared to have been fortunate enough to receive 10,000 rupees out of 12, which circumstance was not represented in the general balance sheet of the insolvent's Schedule. During the time that the insolvent was carrying on mercantile business he married, and paid off the old debts due by his wife to the amount of 6,500 rupees, and purchased 5,000 rupees worth of furniture, which was almost immediately mortgaged, besides two carriages and horses to creditor No. 5 of the Schedule whose entire debt was only 4,000 rupees. That, in fact, the insolvent during the whole time he was carrying on his speculations lived like a gentleman upon large means. His house-rent was at the rate of 5,000 rupees a year; his servants 5,200, and his household expenses 26,000 rupees a year, and even in August 1863 when the insolvent's difficulties commenced, and his affairs seemed to have a downward tendency, the insolvent did not alter his mode of living, or curtail any of his expenses. On the contrary, the insolvent involved himself deeper in debt by the purchase of 4,000 rupees worth of more furniture, and only in December last another carriage for 900 rupees. The source from which the insolvent derived his funds appeared to be alone of 4,000 rupees in September 1863 from creditor No. 5—another loan of 10,000 rupees in November from creditor No. 6, and a third loan of 10,000 rupees in October from the Agra Bank.—Mr. Scoble regretted that on the very face of the insolvent's Schedule the most reckless mode of raising money on *post obits* was exhibited; that the insolvent was altogether silent with regard to the policies, which clearly rendered him amenable to the 50 Section of the Act. Another matter which the insolvent had kept locked open to was the concealment of a debt of 402 rupees and 10 annas, paid by one Poonjabhoy Tarrachund in June last, in pursuance of a verdict obtained against insolvent in the Bombay Court of Small Causes Court. All this circumstances, Mr. Scoble continued, went to show the most reckless extravagance on the part of the insolvent, and a wilful concealment of all knowledge from the Court of very valuable securities. That the debts due to the insolvent were all irrecoverable, and that of the most unsatisfactory nature, as the only one that was probable of recovery was one due by Messrs Peel, Cassels & Co. for the purchase of some cotton. These were the grounds on which, Mr. Scoble said, he opposed the Insolvent's discharge.

Mr. Anstey on behalf of the Insolvent observed, that the debts commented upon by the opposing counsel were joint debts, and that he was in a position to prove them to be such, although no distinction was made in the insolvent's Schedule; but all made to appear as due only by the insolvent from the stupid bungling manner in which the schedule was prepared. Mr. Anstey continued, that from the instructions he had received which he had no reason to doubt, the insolvent's schedule was never prepared in an attorney's office, at least not in Mr. Carter's office, by whom he was instructed, but by some clerk in the official assignee's office, who had omitted to insert in the insolvent's Schedule the valuable securities adverted to, and which omission, doubtless, was open to comment, although it did not arise from any fault on the part of the insolvent who mentioned them to the clerk who drew up the schedule.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said that he remembered a similar circumstance having been brought to the notice of the Chief Justice, about the clerks of the official assignee's office preparing schedules for insolvents after office hours, and which the Chief Justice had not seemed to object to provided the name of the clerk who prepared the schedule appended his name to one corner of it. Mr. Anstey said that this did not affect the case in the least, such circumstance would never be tolerated in England. That the insolvent in his difficulties very naturally went to the official assignee's office and there found one ready to prepare his schedule, which was accordingly done, but not in the least according to the insolvent's instructions, which schedule was taken to an Attorney and then came forth as prepared in an Attorney's Office, in the most stupid bungling manner possible. Having several of the insolvent's nets open to severe comment irrespective of putting the insolvent to the trouble of applying for leave to amend his schedule and incur unnecessary costs. The Hon'ble Commissioner observed that the insolvent had employed the same bungling accountant to him as complained of him, however, he would bring the matter to the notice of the other judges, although he said as he observed previously the Court had nothing to do with the official Assignee's clerk's engagements during non-office hours. The Commissioner was of opinion that schedules were prepared during non-office hours, but the very foundation of the contract was entered into at the office, and during office hours, so that private business was commenced in the office although it terminated home. However, he continued, the insolvent had omitted all the items dwelt upon by the Counsel for the opposing creditor, and he moved for permission for his client to amend his schedule; and as the insolvent was anxious to expedite matters and save further expenses, he would amend his schedule in Court, if permitted, and go on with the case.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said that the omissions were very important ones, and would take some time to amend them properly. He did not believe the insolvent had intentionally omitted those important items in his schedule, and he had no objection to the schedule being amended properly. Mr. Anstey acquiescing, the further hearing of this insolvent was adjourned till next court day, in order to afford him an opportunity to amend his schedule generally.

In the course of the day several native insolvents were sworn as to the truth of their schedules and discharged: to others, rules *nisi* were granted, and the hearing of the remainder adjourned till next Court day.

The Court rose at 2.P.M.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

THE MHYJEE FAIR.

RESOLUTION.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has read the report on the Mhyjee Fair for 1863 with much pleasure, and entirely concurs with the Police Commissioner N.D., in considering the fair to have been successful, and in attributing the total absence of any serious offence against person or property to the judicious dispositions made by the Superintendent of the Military and Police Force at his disposal.

2. The value of business transacted has been estimated at Rs. 49,41,677. This sum exceeds by more than 3½ lacs of Rupees the value of the business of last year, which again as shown by the report for that year was 11½ lacs of Rs. and the average of the preceding 20 years. The increase in the value of the general business, as in the case of Cotton, is no doubt to be attributed to a rise in prices, and not to an increase in the amount of business. But though the amount of business does not appear to compare as favorably with that of former years as is supposed by Mr. Ellis, yet the Honorable Member is justified in his observe that the transactions of 1863 are not behind those of 1862; and he sees no reason to apprehend, with the Magistrate of Khandeish and Lieutenant Daniell, that the business of the Fair will fall off when Railway communication is opened over the Thull Ghaut. It is not impossible that the opening of the Railway over the Ghaut will increase rather than diminish the importance of the Fair.

3. The Honorable the Governor in Council has read with much interest Lieutenant Daniell's remarks on the business in Cotton and Cotton Goods. His Excellency in Council is gratified also to find a fresh proof of the continued progress of the agricultural class in the fact that in the metal Bazar there has been an increase of Rupees 32,000 over the business of last year, or of 53,000 over that of 1861. The increase is chiefly in Copper, Brass and the commonest sort of Iron, and though ascribed by Lieutenant Daniell "to this year being (according to the Shastras) a very favorable year for marriage among the Hindoos," may more probably, the Governor in Council thinks, be accounted for by the consideration that the circumstances of cultivators have generally imporved in a marked degree during the past year in consequence of the increased value of Cotton and Grain.

4. It is to be feared, however, from the remarks made by the Magistrate of Khandeish that the data on which the estimates of business have been framed are not of the most satisfactory and trustworthy character. It is indeed impossible that five Carkoons stationed at the entrances of the Fair can correctly record the amount and value of the contents of all carts coming to the Fair. It is again not likely that any valuable information could be obtained in regard to transactions in Cotton, Exchange and Hoondies without a very objectionable interference in private affairs. But though His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that the returns of business transacted can only be regarded as approximations of the real amounts, yet he is not disposed to dispense altogether with the services of the satistical Carkoons. If the services of these Carkoons were to be dispensed with, it is not clear by what Agency satistics of the business transacted at the Fair could be collected, and His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with Mr. Ellis in thinking that it would be better to have returns which give approximately only the amount of business transacted, than to have no returns at all. Mr. Ellis has pointed out besides that there are special funds available for the repair of the road from the Railway Station to the Fair, and that there is no necessity, therefore, for interfering with the grant for the salaries of the statistical Carkoons. The proper remedy for the existing unsatisfactory state of the statistical returns is evidently to adopt some better plan for obtaining statistics, and the Collector should therefore, as suggested by the Police Commissioner, devise in consultation with the leading traders who attend the Fair some new plan for effecting this purpose.

5. The Honorable the Governor in Council trusts that the road from the Railway Station alluded to in the 25th paragraph of Lieutenant Daniell's report will be ready before the opening of the Fair in 1864. The ground made in paragraph 26 to open the Railway Station a fortnight before the Fair begins has been more than anticipated, as it has been determined to have a permanent Station at Mhyjee.

6. The arrangements made by Mr. Ellis with Cullianjee Sewjee will, it is hoped, prevent the robberies on the Railway Line especially at the break between Kussara and Egutpoora, that have tended so much to shake the confidence of Native traders at the Fair.

7. From paragraph 32 of Lieutenant Daniell's report it appears that the balance to the credit of the Fair fund at the beginning of the year was Rupees 3,281-5-2. The collections on account of the fund amounted to Rupees 3,178-10-0, and the expenses were Rupees 4,144-0-7. There was a balance, therefore, at the close of the Fair of Rupees 2,315-14-7. The cost of the local improvements proposed to be provided for from this fund is fairly debitable to the fund. The several works appear to the Governor in Council to be useful, and His Excellency approves of the orders given by Mr. Ellis for their being begun after the rains. It will be convenient, as suggested by Mr. Ellis, to separate in future returns the collections on account of Government from those on account of the fund, and it will be desirable to furnish some information in regard to some of the items of the Government collections, for instance those from the sale of opium and poisonous substances.

8. This correspondence should be placed in the Editors' Room, and a copy of it should also be sent to the Chamber of Commerce, with a request that they will favor Government with any remarks on the Fair which may occur to them.

Forwarded for the information and guidance of the Commissioner of Police, Northern Division, and to the Railway Department with reference to paragraph 5 of the Resolution.

W. BIRWOOD,
Under Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 29th January 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to the case "Crustnarao Mungesh *vs.* Constable Tighe" noticed in your issue of this day's date as having been dismissed from the Fort Police Court yesterday, I find a few facts misrepresented therein, and as one of the parties concerned, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without stating the truth, nothing but the truth, and removing any doubt the public may entertain in this matter.

It was long before the jewels were ordered to be repacked that the assault complained of by me took place. I can produce many gentlemen,—both European as well as Native—who admitted into the Museum *after* the said assault took place, so that there could be no doubt as to the jewels being open to the public view. I did not ask admittance for myself, as one would be led to believe from the statement made in your issue above referred to, for I had seen the jewels twice before during my leisure hours on that day, and had no occasion for a ticket as I was one of the museum staff. It was to obtain admittance for certain respectable clerks of the firm of Messrs Forbes and Co. that the ticket was presented by me to Constable Tighe. Even if he had received orders not to admit any more persons (but which he did not), it was his duty as a sober man to state politely what he had to say, and not to take the law into his hands and push people and knock them down and thus break the peace himself, which he was, I think, especially directed to preserve. In fact, Constable Tighe's conduct during the whole proceeding of the 12th instant was anything but polite or warranted by law; as you say this was certainly not any important and I may add also—a novel case—it was one of every day occurrence. The Police tyranny over the weak and the innocent poor is too well known to require a detail from me, and I think the Chief Justice did not abuse the power temporarily vested in them in this world of uncertainty. Guilty persons may sometimes get off in a whole skin, but they should not therefore pursue in a timid guilt, thinking they would always be screened from the law—and should they even get off unpunished here, they should bear in mind, that the same succession would never attend them at the great tribunal in Heaven, where they will have to answer for all their unlawful deeds.

I served the Government faithfully and uprightly for upwards of 31 years, and during the latter period of my service I had the honor to be under the late Sir James Outram Bart. G.C.B., and His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere K. C. B., and the testimonials of character in my possession would show as to how I was held in the estimation of my superiors. I have been grossly insulted, Looking off a turban is one of the highest insults a Hindoo or oriental can receive. I however submit to my "Nasib," and to save my honor I shall feel obliged by your inserting this letter in your valuable paper.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CRUSTNARAO MUNGESH, Government Pensioner, and Clerk to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Bombay, 30th January 1864.

P.S.—I have sent a copy of this letter to the *Times of India* with certain alterations.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING 1864.
STEWARDS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL TAPP, C.B.
S. D. BIRCH, Esq.
W. H. WATSON, Esq.
W. COOPER, Esq.
ALBERT VERRAL, Esq.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.
F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

1ST DAY.—TUESDAY, 2ND *February* 1864.

ORDER OF RUNNING.—1. Race Drawing Room Stakes
2nd Race Dealers Plate
3rd Race Galloway Plate.

ORDER OF RUNNING.—3rd Race Drawing Room Stakes,
4th Race Gallaway Plate.

1st Bell at 4 P.M.—Start at 4.30.

THE DEALERS PLATE value Rs. 2,500 added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. Ms., H. F., and 5 G. Ms. forfeit if declared by 1st January 1864, *2 miles* Weight for age. For all Arab Horses imported after 1st September 1862, and purchased directly from the Stables of the Givers, viz.,

Aga Mahomed Bauker Khan.
Nowrojee Bazonjee Fukerjee.
Sorabjee Dadabhoy Cantook.
Rustonjee Sopoorjee.
Nowrojee Nesserwanjee.
67 Subscribers.

			st. lbs.
Mr. Kerr names	cap { "Princess	}	7 1 Kassim...1
Ali Abdoola's..	cap { Alexandra"	}	
Abdool Wahabs ...	c a b "Raby" ...		7 12 A.Rizak.2
The Stables	g a c "P. Albert" ...		7 4 Dow.....3
Mr. Douglas s	g g m "Marmion" ...		7 4 Ahmed...4
Ally Ashkar's ...	b a c "Shiraz" ...		7 12 Ahmed..5
Mahomed Baukers...	b a h "Dervesh" ...		8 5 Benson..6
H. H. Aga Khan's...	b a c "Yonkharbish"		7 12 Syud ..7
The Stranger's	b a h "Koh-i-noor"		7 7 Brewty .8

Time 1st ½ Mile. 2nd ½ Mile.
3rd ½ Mile. 4th ½ Mile.
Total Time M. S.

THE FORBES STAKES Rs. 400 from the Fund added to a sweepstakes of 30 G.Ms. H. F. For all Horses Weight for age. *2 miles*. Gentlemen's Riders. To close the name on 1st Mad 1863, but Horses may be allowed to enter until 1st December at 50 G. Ms. stakes H. F. 14 Subscribers.

	st. lbs.
H. H. Aga Khan's. c e m "Sha Rookh"	12 0 Benson ...1
The Stranger's..... g a h "Grey Leg"...	9 0 Brewty ...2
Mr. Macartoon's ... b a g "Vandieman"	9 11 Irving ...3

THE GALLOWAY PLATE, Rs. 300 from the Fund added to a sweepstakes of 20 G. Ms. 14 *miles*. Weight for Inches. 14 hands to carry 9st., to close and name the day before the Race.

	st. lbs.
H. H. Aga Khan's. b a g "Jairam"	8 13 Benson ...2
The Allies ..... g a g "Greyling"	8 13 Brewty ...2
Abdool Wahab's ... g a g "Hy. Suckle"	8 13 Rizak ...3
Mr. Douglas ..... g a g "Sultan"	8 12 Feroze ...4
Mr. Shepherd's ... g a g "M. in Parvo"	8 7 Rowjee...5

THE DRAWING ROOM STAKES Rs. 300 from the Fund with a sweepstakes of 20 G. Ms. for all Arab and Country Bred Horses. 1 *mile*. 8 st. 7 lbs. To close and name the day before the Race.

	st. lbs.
The Stables ..... g a h "Gaylad" ..	8 7 Irvine ...1
The Allies ..... g a h "Wellington"	8 7 Emam ...2
Mahomed Bauker's g a h "Garibaldi" ..	8 7 ...3
Mr. Kerr's..... g a h "Constrait" ..	8 7 Brewty ...4
The Slasher's ..... g a h "Takvo"	8 7 Tiger ...5

MISCELLUNIOUS.

(From the Overland Mail.)

The value of land in the City is something startling. For instance, a proposal being made to widen the eastern end of the Poultry by removing Lubbock's old bank opposite, it is said that the projected improvement may cost 17,500*l*., or at the rate of more than a million and a-half per acre.

The *Record* learns with regret that the Antiquarian Society of France has elected M. Renan author of the *Life of Jesus*, as its president for 1864. M Renan is said to be busy with his *Life of Saint Paul*. M. Renan is not a Jew, as is generally supposed; he was educated in a Jesuit college in Brittany and originally intended for the priesthood. He is said to be one of the best Oriental scholars living. The French priests have christened his writer Satan-Renan; but the Emperor, it is supposed, encourages him, for the other day he thanked an antagonist of this descendant of Strauss, in a pointed way, for his efforts in favour of orthodoxy,—laying a malicious stress on the word "efforts." Messrs. Trubner and Co. have just published their English version of the *Life of Jesus*. The whole edition was at once subscribed for by the trade. The name of the translator is not given.

A writ of England journal marrates an extraordinary instance of infatuation on the part of a young Devonshire heiress. Miss Nemo, as our contemporary calls her, is the daughter of a clergyman and a doctor of divinity, not long dead, and who resided at his rectory in the county of Devon. She is about twenty-five years of age, good looking, and accomplished; and a clandestine acquaintance which she formed with a stonemason, to whom was entrusted the repair of her father's church, caused her family no small trouble some time previous to her father's death. Once she eloped with her lover, and a day was fixed for their marriage but the stonemason, on the morning on which the wedding was to take place, declined to fulfil his engagement, and the unfortunate girl ran away, and waded into a sheet of water waist high in her wedding dress, from which predicament she was luckily extriacted by two labouring men, taken back to where she had been staying, and eventually home. When Nemo's father died, he left her a very respectable income; but in order to prevent her from forming a connection with anybody beneath her, the receipt of this income was made to be contingent on her remaining single, to revert to her only if she became a widow. Her brother having succeeded her father in his ecclesiastical office, Nemo resided alone at lodgings in Exeter up to the middle of last summer. One morning, while sitting at her open window, she saw on the opposite side a man begging from door to door. She rang the bell for her servant, and ordered the man to be fetched. He was introduced into her room, served with refreshments, during, or after which, Nemo requested to hear his history. The beggar informed her that he was connected with a very high family in Ireland, from whom he ran away when he was fourteen years of age, and had not returned since. He travelled in foreign parts and eventually enlisted in a foreign army, where he struck his superior officer, and was sentenced to be shot. That punishment, however, was subsequently mitigated to hard labour for life in the mines. He underwent some years of his punishment, which was the cause of deformity on his right side, one shoulder becoming considerably lower than the other. After some years he escaped from the mines, returned to England, enlisted as a soldier but having deserted from his regiment, he was taken up punished, and turned out, branded with the letter D on the shoulder, which mark he showed our heroine. This pathetic recital seems to have moved the susceptible heart of Nemo, for she forthwith interested herself with him with various contributors to the Strangers' Friendly Society, and rigged him out with linen and other garments, brushes, combs, and other articles necessary for the proper performance of his toilette. This done, she visited him at the society common lodging-house, in a back lane, but being disgusted with that habitation, she obtained lodgings for him at an eating-house, where, when he was duly installed, she visited him, exchange visits being made by the gentleman at the lady's lodgings. Not content with these marks of favour, she purchased for him a handsome ring, receiving one made of his late wife in return, the latter, as well as the former, being of course paid for by Nemo. Thus matters continued up to a short time ago, when, on being remonstrated with on the impropriety of such a connexion, she absented herself suddenly without leaving the slightest clue to her whereabouts being entertained, until her return, when it became known that she had gone off with the man to Devonport, and been married at a dissenting place of worship. Money by this time was getting short, and the pair returned to Exeter, the lady visiting her friends, and informing them of the high respectability of her husband's connections, and eventually so softening their anger that they agreed to give her money, and fit her out for Ireland, to which country she said her husband intended to take her. Sufficient money was given her to enable the pair to visit the relatives in London, by whom they were received kindly. During one of their visits to these friends, the newly-made husband took it into his head one evening to go down into the kitchen "to smoke a pipe," and not returning in what his wife considered reasonable time, she went in search of him, but searched in vain. With some misgiving Nemo proceeded to their lodgings, when she found her boxes broken opened, and that every article of value they contained had disappeared. Without delay she sought aid, and searched the metropolis for days—her efforts being eventually crowned by finding her husband in a low put-house, every penny he had taken from her having been squandered. Nemo indeed her degraded spouse to go with her to the railway station, making the arrangements of her relatives known, she obtained a pass for both to Exeter, but on their arrival there they were entirely discarded by all their former friends. Having by some means obtained a little money, the couple proceeded to Plymouth, and only a few days since were located in anything but a first class house, in one of the Three Towns. An offer was sent the lady by her friends to receive her again, if she would leave the man who had treated her so badly; but this Nemo peremptorily declined. She will shortly become a mother, and she has expressed her determination to live, or even starve, with the husband of her rash choice. It will occasion no surprise to the reader to learn that it has been found by a letter from Ireland, couched in a peculiar diction, that the man's high connections there are a myth.

ROYAL MILITAY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following is the official list of the successful candidates at the recent examination for admission to the Royal Military College Sandhurst:—

Order.	Names	Marks.	Order.	Names.	Marks.
1	Clarke, F. C.....	8,438	51	Thomas, H. D.	3,287
2	Mercier, F. M. K..	7,354	52	Rudman, W. F....	3,253
3	Tillotson, L.....	7,327	53	Veitch, H. C.	3,210
4	King, J.	6,993	54	Bond, G.	3,202
5	Fife, J. C.....	6,658	55	O'Donnell, W. M..	3,198
6	Kemble, J.A.....	6,542	56	Harris-Burland, H	3,167
7	Laing, A. F.....	6,472	57	Warren, C. H.	3,123
8	Riddell, W. F....	6,430	58	Berresford, R. H..	3,109
9	Molynez, W. C. F..	6,147	59	Foulis, Sir J. L....	3,103
10	Forster, W.....	6,063	60	Carey, J. B.....	3,038
11	Vigors, R. E.....	6,040	61	Hay, W. H.	2,813
12	Lloyd, N. Y.....	5,916	62	Benn, E. P.	2,789
13	Hawthorn, A. P....	5,866	63	Lloyd, M. G.	2,782
14	Hamilton, G. L.....	5,793	64	Fearon, G. V.	2,709
15	Hart, A. F.....	5,704	65	Trevelyan, H. W..	2,723
16	Wilkinson, A.	5,628	66	Hobday, T. F.....	2,720
17	L'Amy, J. R.....	5,579	67	Davency, P. B.	2,718
18	Bellingham, A. F..	5,519	68	M'Keachy, B. S....	2,683
19	Abbott, A. K.....	5,444	69	De Ricci, J. H.	
20	Blaxland, G. G.	5,262		P. M.	2,681
21	Jalland, R.	5,173	70	Mellis, S.T.	2,630
22	Pinnock, H. N.....	5,130	71	Marley, W. B.....	2,630
23	Brackenbury, W.		72	Carfield, A. F.....	2,578
	R. L.....	5,089	73	Knox, T. F. E.	2,555
24	Lewis, G. A.....	4,877	74	Remmington, F. A.	2,542
25	Hutchinson, A. J..	4,813	75	Adkins, G. J.	2,540
26	Gardner, A.	4,647	76	Stacpoole, W. C..	2,535
27	Gordon, A.	4,644	77	Parr, H. H.	2,496
28	Fitz George, A.C.F.	4,430	78	Bertie, A. H.	2,446
29	Gibbings, A.....	4,261	79	Knox, W. R.	2,433
30	MacGregor, A. D...	4,259	80	Toke, N. R.	2,427
31	Campbell, A. J....	4,252	81	Stevenson, G. S....	2,393
32	Nepean, M. H. D...	4,214	82	Roileston, A. C. Y.	2,341
33	Parnell, A. B.....	4,201	83	Whittuck, W. S...	2,331
34	Kinder, D. T.....	4,200	84	Gillett, J. H.	2,321
35	Fairie, J.	4,112	85	Kenny, J.	2,251
36	Tuck, C. E. A.....	4,044	86	Showers, E. C.	2,185
37	White, G. F.....	4,040	87	Mortimer, W. H..	2,062
38	Hamilton, C. J....	4,038	88	Eustace, C. C.	2,038
39	Allan, C. L.	4,002	89	Reade, C. G. B.	1,930
40	Horsburgh, B.	3,988	90	Gilchrist, R. A....	1,854
41	Woodhouse, G. A..	3,829	91	Hamilton, A. L. ..	1,829
42	James, W.	3,835	92	Delmege, C. J.	1,745
43	M'Farlane, J.	3,821	93	Cuthell, T. G.....	1,698
44	Headech, W. A....	3,769	94	Grant, J.	1,689
45	Hitchins, C. C.	3,658	95	Price, F. C.	1,653
46	Wilson, E. H.	3,582	96	Ingle, D. C.	1,596
47	Wilford, E. P.	3,539	97	Richardson, G. L.	
48	Tawke, A. C.....	3,511		P.	1,505
49	Mitford, R.	3,444	98	Armstrong, A. C..	1,579
50	Money-Kyrle, A.		99	Locke, W.	1,550
	W. W.....	3,341	100	King, E.	1,540

List of the successful candidates at the recent examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, nominated by the Secretary of State for India:—

Order.	Names.	Marks.	Order.	Names.	Marks.
1	Abercrombie, J.	3,463	6	Nicholetts, R. C.....	2,009
2	Cavaye, W. F.	3,252	7	Neill, H. F. S.	1,993
3	M'Clinton, W.G.W.	3,184	8	Davies, F. J. W....	1,833
4	Budd, W. J.	2,158	9	Seatton, G. M....	1,822
5	Morse, W. J.a.....	2,097	10	Hay, L. G.....	1,655

Dec. 31, 1863.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 1.

Richardes, Captain, attached to 16th Regiment N. I., to join, from Poona.
Davies, Major G.D., Inspector of Musketry, on duty, from Aden.
Williams, Major W. T., 32nd M. Regiment N. I., on privilege leave, from Secunderabad.
Wilson, Captain, Command

WAR OFFICE GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, *December* 18.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Corbet Smith, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Henry Aylward Keogh, who retires.

5th Hussars—Capt. Horace Seymour Kerr Mitchell, resigned; Lieut. Lord Otho Fitzgerald, from the 8th Foot, to be capt., vice Ross who exchanges.

12th Lancers—Cornet John Brooke Maher Camm has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Edward Henry Baker to be second capt., vice Horace Seymour Kerr Mitchell, resigned; Gent. Cadet Oliver Francis Theodore Annesley to be lieut., vice Bethune, deceased.

Royal Engineers—Lieut., with temporary rank, Robert John M'Clure has been permitted to resign his commission.

8th Regiment of Foot—Capt. George Campbell Ross, from the 8th Hussars, to be capt., receiving a portion of the former difference between cavalry and infantry, vice Durrant, who exchanges.

32nd Foot—Ensign George William Adolphus FitzGeorge to be lieut., by purchase, vice Robert Cæsar Bacon, who retires; Charles George Bell, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice FitzGeorge.

24th Foot—Lieut. Redmond O'Mahony to be capt., by purchase, vice Henry Charles Marsack, who retires; Ensign Oscar Henry Blount to be lieut., by purchase, vice O'Mahony; Thomas Harris, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Blount.

49th Foot—The appointment to an ensigncy, by purchase on the 11th of September, of Gentleman Cadet Henry John de Berniere Smart has been cancelled.

49th Foot—Edward Henry O'Dowd, gent., late lieut. 7th Dragoon Guards, to be paymaster, vice Paymaster and honorary captain Capt., Alexander Wm. M'Kenzie transferred to the 5th Foot.

51st Foot—Lieut. Sneyton Walker to be capt., by purchase, vice Edmund Mowsley Crowe, who retires; Ensign George Beverley Bird to be lieut., by purchase, vice Walker; Richard Read Thomson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bird.

54th Foot—Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt., Alexander William M'Kenzie from the 49th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Paymaster with the honorary rank of Major, William Marshall, deceased.

67th Foot—Lieut. Thomas Dawson to be capt., without purchase, vice Thomas Stack, retired upon full-pay; Ensign Herbert Reid Lempriere to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Dawson.

91st Foot—Charles German Alison, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice John Breadalbane Campbell, who retires.

4th West India Regiment—Ensign Arthur Hill Ringland Ferguson to be lieut., without purchase, vice John Bland Sawyer, deceased; Frederick Benjamin Price White, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Ferguson.

UNATTACHED.

Lieut. Louis D'Acosta, from the 64th Foot, to be capt., without purchase.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Assist.-Superintendent of Stores W. S. Forster to be deputy superintendent of stores, vice Douglas, supernumerated.

Deputy Assist.-Superintendent of Stores E. K. Dwyer to be assist.-superintendent of stores, vice Durne, placed on retired pay.

Deputy Assist.-Superintendent of Stores W. F. Wright to be assist.-superintendent of stores, vice Forster, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Alfred Lewis, M.D., to be staff assist.-surg.

The services of Staff Assist.-Surg. Alexander Mackay have been dispensed with from the 24th November, 1863.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Acting Vet. Surg. Thos. Channon has been permitted to resign his appointment.

BREVET.

The commission as colonel of Lieut.-Col. George Frederick Stevenson Call, 18th Foot, to be antedated to the 21st of October, 1861.

Capt. Thomas Stack, retired full pay, 67th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service in rank of lieut.-colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of October, 1858, to be colonels:—Lieut.-Col. John Hall Smyth, C.B., Royal Art.; Lieut.-Col. Alfred Augustus Chapman, 18th Foot; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. John Cavalli, 34th Foot; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Alfred Capel Care, Grenadier Guards.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieut.-General Arthur Richard, Duke of Willington, K. G., has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached lieut.-colonelcy, under the conditions of the Horse Guard's Circular Memorandum of 15th Feb,. 1861.

WAR-OFFICE, *December* 22.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieut. William Rice Bowen has been permitted to resign his commission.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Richard Clement Moody to be colonel, vice Robinson, deceased; Capt. Brevet Major Henry Young Darracott Scott to be lieut.-col., vice Moody; Second Capt. Lionel Charles Dartnell to be capt., vice Scott; Lieut. Reginald Gother Thorold to be second capt., vice Barber.

Military Train—Capt. Martin Samul Sharpe, from the 4th Foot, to be capt., vice Williams, who exchanges.

4th Regiment of Foot—Capt. St. John Williams, from the Military Train, to be capt., vice Sharpe, who exchanges; ensign Charles Frederick Hooper to be lieut., by purchase, vice Richard Boyce, who retires; Thomas Edward Stopford Hickman, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hooper.

6th Foot—George Malcolm Fox, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Mac Vicar, transferred to the 93rd Foot.

12th Foot—Ensign Henry Duppa Alfred Cutbill to be lieut., by purchase, vice Edward James Dudgeon, who retires; Henry Stewart Bolton, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cutbill; Harry Jermyn Cooper, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice David Papillon, transferred to the 92nd Foot; Staff Assist.-Surg. Thomas Ashton Sturgeon, vice Arthur Henry Francis Such, appointed to the staff.

16th Foot—Capt. A. W. Adcock, from 24th F., to be capt., v. Gibson, who exchanges.

17th Foot—Ensign Harvey Lambart Manning Ravenhill to be lieut., by purchase, vice William Frederick Woods, who retires; Laurence James William Hussey, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ravenhill.

19th Foot—Lieut. Andrew Stewart, from half-pay late 4th Foot, to be lieut., vice Samuel Gordon M'Dakin, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

24th Foot—George Gibson, from 16th Foot, to be capt., v. Adcock, who exchanges.

30th Foot—Lieut. George Augustus Eliott to be capt., by purchase, vice Petter Charles Gillies Webster, who retires; Ensign Charles Francis Barnardiston to be lieut., by purchase, vice Elliott; Thomas Stanhope Gildea, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice Barnardiston.

38th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Frederic Arthur Willis, C.B., to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice William James Loftus, who retires upon half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major Horatio Page Yarde to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Willis; Lieut. Robert Johnston Stansfeld to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet Major Vance; Ensign George John Skinner to be lieut., by purchase, vice Stansfeld; John Dalton Chase Serrell, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Skinner.

45th Foot—Ensign Henry John de Berniere Smith, from the 58th Foot, to be ensign, vice Ralph Richardson Handy, who has retired.

58th Foot—Robert Gordon Home, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Smart, transferred to the 49th Foot.

61st Foot—Lieut. Edward Waugh Rumley, to be adjt., vice Lieut. Charles Henry Boileau, who resigns that appointment.

64th Foot—Lieut. Andrew Stewart, from the 19th Foot, to be lieut., vice Louis D'Acosta, promoted to an unattached company, without purchase.

BREVET.

Capt. John Tobin unattached to be Major.

Brevet Major John Tobin, unattached, to be lieut.-col.

Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Capt., Francis Edwin Maunsell, 4th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major."

Paymaster with the honorary rank of Capt., William Archibald Kidd, Royal Artillery to have the honorary rank of Major.

Capt. Hugh Hamilton Gould, Royal Marines, Light Infantry, retired full pay, to have the honorary rank of Major, under the Order in Council of November 13, 1863.

MEMORANDUM.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of their commissions, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of February 15, 1861:—Major Charles Henry Leslie, half-pay Depot Battalion; Capt. John Tobin, unattached.

ADMIRALTY, *December* 16.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—First Lieut. Jellinger Henry Symons to be capt. vice Daly, placed on half-pay; Second Lieut. Fredric Vincent Godfrey Bird to be first lieut., vice Symons; First Lieut. Howard Sutton Jones to be capt., vice Goold retired on full pay; Second Lieut. Percival Robert Champion to be first lieut., vice Jones.

ADMIRALTY, *December* 21.

The following flag promotions, dated the 15th inst., have been made in consequence of the death of Admiral of the Blue Sir Henry William Bruce, K.C.B., on the 14th inst.:—

66th Foot—Ensign Stephen Dixon Power to be lieut. by purchase, vice William Henry Jones Westby, who retires; Ensign Benjamin George Humfrey, from the 87th Foot, to be ensign, vice Power.

87th Foot—William Western Taylor, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice Benjamin George Humfrey, transferred to the 66th Foot.

90th Foot—Lieut. George Robert Miller to be capt., without purchase, vice Percy Julius Deverill, deceased; Ensign Richard Albert Nolan to be lieut. without purchase, vice Miller.

93rd Foot—Lieut. Edward Septimus Wood to be capt., by purchase, vice George Roe Fenwick, who retires; Ensign Frederick William Welch to be lieut., by purchase, vice Edward Septimus Wood; Ensign John Archibald MacVicar, from the 6th Foot, to be ensign, vice Welch.

109th Foot—The name of the captain appointed in the *Gazette* of September 30, 1862, should be Edward Valintine.

24th West India Regiment—Charles Ramsay Gibb, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice John Shell, whose appointment has been cancelled.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist.-Surg. Arthur Henry Francis Lynch, from the 12th Foot, to be staff assist.-Surg., vice Thomas Walsh, appointed to the 12th Foot.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
1	Moreno	Whiting	Liverpool Sept. 17.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat Jan. 31.
	Romena	Hilton	Moulmain Dec. 27.
	Maharaj (s)	Thearle	Cochin Jan. 26.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
1	Pioneer (s)	Woolley	Kurrachee.
	Comoria (s)	Morrison	Kurrachee.
	Coromandel	Smith	Liverpool.
	Mahamoody	Nacoda	Bunder Abbas.
	Santhia	Nelson	Liverpool.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, from Cochin.—Captain and Mrs. Jopling; Mr. Culbert; Mr. Jolly; Mr. Thornham; Mr. Musgrave; Mr. Cuning; Mr. and Mrs. Nelson; Captain McPherson; Dr. McPherson; and 15 of the Crew of the ship *Emma Jane*.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, to Kurrachee.—M. Pullen.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Phlegethon*, for Surat.

Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.

Steamer *Johnston Castle*, for Surat.

Ship *Indica*, for Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .....£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d
" (Seed) .....£2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) .....£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed) .....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To China ..... } No offers.
To Clyde .....
To Hull .....
To Calcutta and back .....Rs. 17 to 18

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

804 Coleroon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co. (c. l. Nov. 27)
828 Malvern, Clarkson—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 29)
1061 St. Hilda, Clarke—A.H. Tuschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1030 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
683 Ann Holderg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1478 Cimber, Burton—
1073 City of Agra, Raleigh—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 19)
1482 Clydesdale,—B. & A. Hormasjee. (c. l. Jan. 22)
830 Confidence, Herly—Classon & Co.
766 Coromandel, Smith—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
769 Dorothy, Thompson—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1250 East—Blackwell & Co.
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 15)
1091 Elizabeth Penwyse—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
1082 Euxine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
937 Flower of the Forest—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson—Grey & Co.
1061 Frederick, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
833 Kildare, E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber, Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
649 Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 31)
867 Mogul, Henson—Stocker, Prieger & Co. (c. l. Jan. 5)
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1273 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1082 Pallinurus—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1238 Queen of Australia, Rudolf—Lawrence & Co.
1235 Queen of Beauty, Chapman—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 28)
1337 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
732 Ramsgate, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
968 Sabrina, Nelson—M. Nasserwanjee. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1249 Salawah, Crawford—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1498 Slieve Donard—C., Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
560 Tallala Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
982 Thornton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 1)
1179 Thomas Sedden, Dodde—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)

FOR NEW YORK.

1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)
1064 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)

FOR HAVRE.

841 Allaya—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
618 Cid, Bezet—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
699 Marie et Nelli, Angulean—

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

499 Charlotte, Callendar. (c. l. Jan. 16)

FOR MOULMEIN.

1049 Ocean Belle, (a) Brown—Cohen & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

455 Pioneer, Woolley—Steam Navigation Company.

FOR COCHIN.

599 Gloucester—Huschke & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

982 Princess Somawathy, Parker—Leckie & Co.

NOT FIXED.

838 Anonyma, Cuthbertson, W. Nicol & Co.
781 Albatross, Pollock—M. N. Melissa.
429 Anne Reddin, Morrison.
565 Anna Henderson, Eiffe—Robinson & Co.
Azuline.
1190 Arbella Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
979 Baron Macauley—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.
499 Dorothy, Bruce—Remington & Co.
441 Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroun—Volkart Brothers & Co.
680 Heroine, (a) Tripp.
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
433 Henry Miller—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
719 Highland Light—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
644 Moreno, White—Nasymith & Co.
732 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
819 Omar Pasha—H. M. Sedick.
689 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
864 Shanghae—Leslie.
1165 Startled Fawn, Tindall—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
431 Sunbeam—A. M. Huskie & Co.
Thule (s)
607 Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
433 Tropique, Saing, Jules Siegfried & Co.
732 William Stevenson, Holden.
777 W. M. Peck (s)—Colson.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Columbian.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)
Sinnamore, Collett.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
459 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Trahjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dovercourt,—Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	145 pr. ct. pm. ex. n. s.
Bank of India	100	.....	7 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	174 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	62 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	90 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Charterod Mercantile Bank, Londonand China	250	6 do.	170 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	57 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	152 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	21 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 do.	Rs. 12,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 p. sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 33,000.
Do. B. "	5,000	.....	
Freere Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,600 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Daboo Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,200 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G.I.P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. mal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 125 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	100 Rs. p. share	Rs. 550 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per cent.	Rs. 1,300.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	3,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 1,450 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 175 dem. pm.
Princeof Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Cement & Building Co.	150	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 500 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		97
" Loan 1835-36	}	97
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		107½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		115½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus do.	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	"	1053
Gold Leaf	"	16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (29th Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs.	585 to 590
Old Dholleras, (ready.)	"	605 to 610
Old Bhowauggur, (ready.)	"	605 to 608
New Comravuttee	"	648 to 650
Old Comptas, (ready.)	"	595 to 600
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	665 to 670
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	640 to 645
Old Veeravul	"	545 to 550
New Khandeish	"	630 to 635
Old Poratchee	"	555 to 560
New Acoote	"	655 to 660
Old Mangalore	"	560 to 565
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,375.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.		6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	5 11 to 5 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	38 to 40
Niger	"	30 to 31 Nominal.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, one at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do.	do.

Bombay, 27th January 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK,

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.		
" On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and those of such other Corps as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On purchase or sale of Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sightabove £250 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

"	4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
"	3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
"	2	do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
"	1	do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
"	On demand		1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	}	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.				

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months...			3	per cent.	per annum
Do.	6	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	12	do.	6	"	"

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted from the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Bombay, 27th January 1864. Acting Agent.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £500)	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

Where a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુમ્બાઇ વરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ISSAACH HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. 4	Do. 4	Do.	
Do. 6	Do. 5	Do.	
Do. 12	Do. 6	Do.	

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE

is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.